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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/832,339	04/11/2001	Mark Tuomenoksa	07937.0002-01000	8607
22852	7590	10/06/2004	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 1300 I STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20005			AKPATI, ODAICHE T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2135	

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/832,339	Applicant(s) TUOMENOKSA ET AL.	
	Examiner Tracey Akpati	Art Unit 2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 June 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/11/02, 6/19/02, 12/18/02</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Araujo (6393488 B1) in view of Boden et al (6615357 B1).

With respect to Claim 1, Araujo meets the limitation of “a method for enabling a network between a first processor and a second processor using at least one additional processor separate from the first processor and the second processor, wherein the first processor and the second processor are each identifiable by a name” on column 3, lines 45-49, column 5, lines 63-67 and on column 7, lines 53-65; and “providing, by the at least one additional processor, a set of names that includes the name of the second processor” on column 5, lines 58-67; and “receiving, at the at least one additional processor, information indicating on behalf of the first processor a first selection including one or more of the names in the set of names that includes the name of the second processor” on column 5, line 67 and on column 6, lines 1-2; and “providing, by the at least one additional processor, a set of names that includes the name of the first processor” on column 5, lines 58-67; and “receiving, at the at least one additional processor, information indicating on behalf of the second processor a second selection including one or more of the names in the set of names that includes the name of the first processor” on column 5, line 67,

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column 6, lines 1-2; and “determining a first virtual address for the first processor and a second virtual address for the second processor such that the first and second virtual addresses uniquely identify the first and second processors, respectively, and are routable through the network” on column 6, lines 2-18; and “providing, by the at least one additional processor, to the first processor the second virtual address and to the second processor the first virtual address to enable one or more tunnels between the first and the second processors when the at least one additional processor determines that the first selection on behalf of the first processor includes the name of the second processor and the second selection on behalf of the second processor includes the name of the first processor” partly on column 3, lines 45-59. The first processor is represented by the device in the first network while the second processor is represented by the device in the second network. The additional processor is represented by the NAT system. The virtual addresses are inherently of the first and second processors are inherently exchanged to enable data to be communicated between the two processors. Araujo however does not explicitly disclose a tunnel being established between the two processors. This is met by Boden et al on column 6, lines 4-9.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Boden et al within the system of Araujo because a tunnel will enable the communication to be securely exchanged within the network.

With respect to Claim 2, Araujo meets all the limitation except for the following limitation. The limitation of “establishing, by the first processor, one or more tunnels from the

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first processor to the second processor using the first and second virtual addresses” is met by Boden on column 6, lines 4-9.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Boden et al within the system of Araujo because a tunnel will enable the communication to be securely exchanged within the network.

With respect to Claim 3, Araujo meets all the limitation except for the following limitation. The limitation of “establishing, by the first processor, one or more tunnels through a base network from the first processor to the second processor using the first and second virtual addresses” is met by Boden et al on column 6, lines 4-9.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Boden et al within the system of Araujo because a tunnel will enable the communication to be securely exchanged within the network.

With respect to Claim 4, Araujo meets all the limitation except for the following limitation. The limitation of “establishing, by the first processor, one or more tunnels through an Internet from the first processor to the second processor using the first and second virtual addresses” is met by Boden et al on column 6, lines 4-9.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Boden et al within the system of Araujo because a tunnel will enable the communication to be securely exchanged within the network.

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With respect to Claim 5, the limitation of “providing, by the at least one additional processor, to the first processor the second virtual address when the first processor is determined to be authorized to receive the second virtual address” is met by Araujo on column 7, lines 40-48 and 53-62.

With respect to Claim 6, the limitation of “wherein each of the names includes a first portion and a second portion” is met by Araujo on column 6, lines 9-14. The names include a URL name and a corresponding IP address.

With respect to Claim 7, Araujo meets all the limitation except for the following limitation. The limitation of “establishing a tunnel between the first processor and the at least one additional processor for communications between the first processor and the at least one additional processor” is met by Boden et al on column 6, lines 4-9.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Boden et al within the system of Araujo because a tunnel will enable the communication to be securely exchanged within the network.

With respect to Claim 8, Araujo meets the limitation of “receiving, at the at least one additional processor, the first selection through the tunnel established between the first processor and the at least one additional processor” on column 6, lines 9-14. The PC represents the first processor.

With respect to Claim 9, its limitation is similar to Claim 1 limitation and hence its rejection can be found therein.

With respect to Claim 10, Araujo meets the limitation of “a tunneling interface that provides a set of names that includes the name of the second processor, receives information indicating a consent on behalf of the first processor to enabling a tunnel between the first processor and the second processor, provides a set of names that includes the name of the first processor, and receives information indicating a consent on behalf of the second processor to enabling a tunnel between the second processor and the first processor” on column 5, lines 58-67 and on column 6, lines 1-9; and “a controller that determines a first virtual address for the first processor and a second virtual address for the second processor such that the first and second virtual addresses uniquely identify the first and second processors, respectively, and are routable through the network, and provides to each of the first and second processors the first and second virtual addresses to enable one or more tunnels between the first and the second processors, when the controller determines that the first selection on behalf of the first processor includes the name of the second processor and the second selection on behalf of the second processor includes the name of the first processor” partly on column 6, lines 9-33. The alternative address represents the virtual address and the tunnel is inherent with the NAT implementation within a VPN. Araujo however does not meet the limitation of establishing one or more tunnels between the two processors. This is met by Boden et al on column 6, lines 4-9.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Boden et al within the system of Araujo because a tunnel will enable the communication to be securely exchanged within the network.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Araujo (6393488 B1) in view of Valencia (5918019).

With respect to Claim 11, Araujo meets the limitation of “determining a first virtual address for the first processor and a second virtual address for the second processor such that the first and second virtual addresses uniquely identify the first and second processors, respectively, and are routable through the network” on column 4, lines 54-63 and on column 6, lines 26-33. The alternative address represents the virtual address. The limitation of “providing, by the at least one additional processor, to the first processor the second virtual address and to the second processor the first virtual address to enable one or more tunnels between the first and the second processors when the at least one additional processor determines that the first selection on behalf of the first processor includes the name of the second processor and the second selection on behalf of the second processor includes the name of the first processor” is met by Araujo on column 3, lines 45-59. Araujo however does not meet the following limitation.

The limitation of “receiving, at the at least one additional processor, information indicating a consent on behalf of the first processor and second processor to enabling a tunnel between the first and the second processor” is met by Valencia on column 4, lines 1-9.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Valencia within the system of Araujo because a tunnel will enable the communication to be securely exchanged within the network.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Araujo (6393488 B1) in view of Valencia (5918019) in further view of Poisson et al (US 2003/0033401 A1).

With respect to Claim 12, the combination of Araujo and Valencia meet all the limitation except for the following limitation.

The limitation of “displaying, by a processor separate from the at least one additional processor, an object representing the first processor and an object representing the second processor; and the administrator moving the displayed object representing the first processor and placing the object representing the first processor on the displayed object representing the second processor in order to indicate consent on behalf of the first processor and the second processor to enable a tunnel between the first processor and the second processor” is met by Poisson et al on paragraphs 4 and 41.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Poisson et al within the combination of Araujo and Valencia et al because a graphical user interface will enable the administrator to conveniently make changes to the network configuration.

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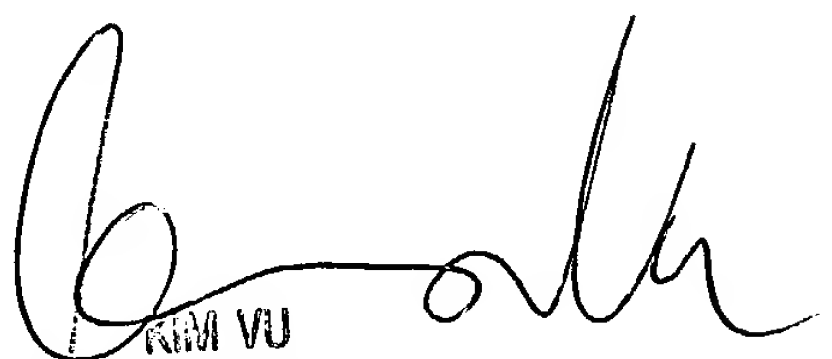
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tracey Akpati whose telephone number is 703-305-7820. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30am-6.00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 703-305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Please note the Patent Office will be moving to the Alexandria campus in October. The new phone number for myself, Tracey Akpati is (571) 272-3846, my SPE, Kim Vu is (571) 272-3859 and the receptionist is (571) 272-2100.

OTA


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